

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for through examination of the present application. The Office Action, however, tentatively rejected claims 11 and 27-31. In response, Applicant submits the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

Summary of Rejections

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Konno et al.* (US 6,940,481, hereinafter "*Konno*").

Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Sato et al.* (US 6,731,301, hereinafter "*Sato*").

Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Herbert* (US 6,014,125).

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Herbert* (US 6,014,125) in view of *Kurumisawa et al.* (US 6,262,704, hereinafter "*Kurumisawa*").

Amendments to the Claims

Claim 11 is amended by incorporating the limitations of a first set of sequential lines of the display and a second set of sequential lines of the display. Support this amendment is shown in FIG. 4 and paragraph [0044] of the specification (see US Pub. No. 2005/0243024).

Claims 27 and 28 are cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Discussion of Claim Rejections

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by *Konno*.

The Office Action states in page 4 that:

“selecting a line (line n in fig. 19) between a first and a last line of a first set of lines (1^{st} set-
 $n, n/2, n+2\dots$).....
selecting a line ($n+1$ in fig. 19) between a first and a last line of a second set of lines (2^{nd} set-
 $n+1, n-1, n+n/2\dots$).....”

According to Figs. 3, 5 and 19 of *Konno*, the first set of lines $n, n/2, n+2\dots$ are not sequential, and the second set of lines $n+1, n-1, n+n/2\dots$ are also not sequential.

By contrast, the amended claim 11 expressly recites the following:

11. A method of scanning lines in a display, comprising:

selecting a line between a first and a last line of **a first set of sequential lines** of the display and thereafter alternately selecting and scanning a lower order line and a higher order line relative to the first selected line until all lines of the first set have been scanned, and

selecting a line between a first and a last line of **a second set of sequential lines** of the display and thereafter alternately selecting and scanning a lower order line and a higher order line relative to the first selected line of the second set until all lines of the second set of lines have been scanned,

wherein a lower order line in the first set is selected simultaneously with a higher order line in the second set and a higher order line in the first set is selected simultaneously with a lower order line in the second set. (Emphasis added).

Accordingly, claim 11 patently defines over *Konno* for at least the reason that *Konno* fails to teach or suggest the features emphasized above. In this regard, claim 11 defines a first set of sequential lines and a second set of sequential lines. These features are simply not disclosed or taught in *Konno*.

Moreover, *Konno* does not teach that a lower order line in the first set of the sequential lines is selected simultaneously with a higher order line in the second set of the sequential lines and a higher order line in the first set of the sequential lines is selected simultaneously with a lower order line in the second set of the sequential lines, as now set forth in claim 11.

For these reasons alone, *Konno* does not disclose and suggest each and every feature or limitation as now set forth in claim 11. Thus, claim 11 is patentable over *Konno*, and the rejection of claim 11 should be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)

Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Sato*.

Claims 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by *Herbert*.

In view of the cancelation to claims 27 and 28, the rejection thereto based on *Sato* is now moot.

As referenced by the Office Action on page 5 and according to Figs. 3-5 as well as column 5, line lines 27-29 and column 5, line 65 to column 6, line 4 of *Herbert*, a graphics image clock signal CLOCK A and a video image clock signal CLOCK B are provided in *Herbert*. Specifically, the clock selection and FIFO control circuit 130 determines which clock signal, CLK A for graphics data or CLK B for video data, from display controller 10 is supplied to display FIFO 120 and data formatter 125. The selected clock signal, namely CLK A or CLK B, determines the rate at which the corresponding data in display FIFO 120 is outputted to a display monitor 20. Thus, the clock signal for graphics data and the clock signal for video data are used to determine the rate at which the corresponding data in display FIFO 120 is outputted to the display monitor 20, and not used to determine scan timing or scan sequence for scan lines.

By contrast, the claim 29 expressly recites the following:

A display device comprising:

a display unit that is configured to display data content on a plurality of lines,

a control unit that is configured to **select and scan the plurality of lines based on a select sequence of a plurality of line selection sequences,**

wherein the control unit is configured to select the select sequence based on the data content. (Emphasis added).

As such, claim 29 patently defines over *Herbert* for at least the reason that *Herbert* does not teach or suggest the features emphasized above. In this regard, claim 29 defines that a control unit that is configured to select and scan the plurality of lines based on a select sequence of a plurality of line selection sequences, and that the control unit is configured to select the select sequence based on the data content. These features are simply not disclosed or taught in *Herbert*.

Insofar as claim 29 is allowable, claim 30, which depends from claim 29 and includes every claimed element thereof, is also allowable on their own merits in claiming additional elements not included in claim 29.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Herbert* in view of *Kuromisawa*.

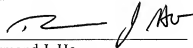
Since claim 31 depends from claim 29 and includes every claimed element thereof, it is allowable over the cited reference of *Herbert* for at least the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 29. As to *Kuromisawa*, it fails to compensate for the above-discussed deficiency of *Herbert*, and therefore claim 31 is also patentable over *Kuromisawa*, individually or in combination with *Herbert*.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons and amendments as described above, applicant believes that claims 11 and 29-31 are allowable in their present form. Withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested. Applicant has made every effort to place the present application in condition for allowance. It is therefore earnestly requested that the present application, as a whole, receive favorable consideration and that all of the pending claims be allowed in their present form.

Should the Examiner feel that further discussion of the application and the Amendment is conducive to prosecution and allowance thereof, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at the address and telephone listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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